mader the weight of responsibility or the magnitude of the expedition, we believe that they acted up to the measure of their judgment and capacity. No one knows better than the Emperor of the French that it was in his own cabinet, and among his own military advisers, that the expedition to the Crimes had to encounter the largest amount of opposition and advarce criticism; for it was mainly in consequence of the confident and unbending resolution of Louis Napoleon himself that these objections were everence, and the proposal to operate against the extremely of Russia at Sebastopol carried into effect. We think the firmness displayed by the Imperor on this point does the highest homor to his badgment and his courage, and we have never escated to give our strenuous support to the same opinion; but it is not less important that the brave mean who have most powerfully contributed to conduct this vast expedition to the walls of Sebastopol, and who will shertly, we trust, reap the glorious reward of their exertions, should not be confounded with those whose "timid coursels" might have

THE VERY LATEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21, 1854. The British miners before Sebastopol have discovered and destroyed soveral galleries of submarine mines. All the Turkith troops who are stationed at Tschernowada are withdrawing to Trajan's Wall, in order to prevent the advance of the

It has been remarked, that in order to depress he value of the Austrian funds, and thus do harm to the credit of Austria, considerable sales of our own stocks have been effected here and at Frankfort

hankers.

Six German States had, up to yesterday, sent in their adhesion to the Austrian policy. This is smelal.

The succession to the crown of Danmark is pre-

occupying our diplomatic world to a great extent. On Wednesday last a fresh note was despatched to

Cur ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Hamburg, Oct. 29, 1854.

There are no men-of-war cruising before Revel or Riga. The gulfs of Riga and Finland are free from

Riga. The gulfs of Riga and Finland are free from Beglish and French ships.

Vienna, Oct. 30, 1854.

The report that the Russians had entered the Debrudacha turns out to be false. It is true some isolated bodies of troops advanced as far as Babadab, but the bulk of the army remains on the left. shore of the Danube.
The kingdoms of Saxony and Wirtemberg are

the kingtons of Sixony and Wirtemoerg are
the two only States who have officially declared
against the Austrian policy.
It is known here as a fact that the Russian reinfercements have entered the Crimea. They number
the thousand troops, making the total Russian force in the Crimea ninety thousand men.

ELECTIONS AT MADRID—GAN ESPARTISHO GO THE OSTEND CONFESENCE OF AMERICAN MINIS-TERS. Gen. Garcia Camba is appointed Captain General

for the ensuing Cortes, among which many is the right of discussing, not only what dynast occupy the threne, but the form of government of the form of government of the form of government of the discussion of the day by a tary movement, in which they had reason to e that the whole garrison of Madrid would partice and the only chonges would be that O'De himself, Dulce, Res de Olano, Messins, an other generals who took part, and those who expected to take part in the mevement—inch Semano, who kept his word with them, and vaez, who breke it—would naturally be maste the "situation" about to be created. But military movement only partially succeeded government of the day were not everthrown affair of Vicenas.

create, a civilian government—came forward when the question was made one of principles; and above all it knought Espartero into the feld, as well as the population of Madrid. The Queen having, on the triumph of the revolution here, sent for Espartero, and charged him to select the ministry, ne persons calling themselves monar bical can openly attack his right to be at the head of it, and to influence its pelley; but there is an underhand war which coasionally breaks forth into sight, between the parties of which Espartere and O'Donnell are the respective heads. It will he rather curious to see what sort of speech they will make for the Queen to deliver, and her allusion to resent events.

The official serutiny here has terminated, and has shown, as recensly stated, that ten out of cleves heing the same as given in a previous letter, there being only some likite difference as to the number of votes, but not affecting the result. One deputy will have to be elected from the three candidates highest on the poll next to those returned. This election will take place in a few days.

[From the Journal des Debats (Paris), Oct. 23.]

There exists at Madrid a committee of the National Guard, formed of leaders of that body, which has the pretension of being the most sincere expression of popular opision, and which presents its esprices as a signification of the sovereism and irresistible will of the people. This committee is pleased to protect Marshal Espartero, but on condition that the Marshal will comply with its desires, whenever it shall intimate them to him. It is this committee which for bade the government to take the initiative in the draught of the consistincing; it is it which opposed the reorganization of the army; it is it which what has been been as the portion of the National Guard—of that pertion which is found in the very lowest layers of society—that is to say, of all that Madrid contains of most impure and most carpetous they prevent the most impure and most chargerous. The portion of the National Guard and secret enemies of the momerchy, and that she would infallibly succumb under the wild attempts of the minority, encouraged by the improvident weekness of the majority. The refusal to reorganize the army has augusted the trouble of her mind, and in her difficulty she in a mymant had the idea of delivering herself by a voncerv abdication from the burden of the crown—a sau expedient, which would create hew embirmassments in Spain, and give the signal of a fresh civil war, more protractel and more bloody than all those which have casanguined that country for the last fifty years. The abdication of the Goeen would not leave the throne vacant, as the crown would devolve on the young princess of the Asturias, not yet three years old. A regency would be necessary, and the Duke de la Victoria, who filled that high position doubt be silling to commence again. How would he second certainty Marshal Espattero would have gained more honor and more glory in remaining the prime minister of Queen Christins, regent, and the protector of the daughter of Ferdinand VII. We undershand that Queen Isabella, strengthened by selightened counsels and by the assurance that, if necessary, faithful and zealous servanta would not be wanting to her, has not insisted on the menace of abdicating—well convinces that she will always find in the davotedness of her people a support which will sustain her against the enterprises of the factious.

Mynand Oct. 27, 1854.

concepts as a symm is no special content of the con

which is perfectly indiscriminating is its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Sould's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the questim. It would be absure to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own set. And he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of hetter men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it he one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the ministers of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the ministers of the United States, here and in Partit, to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanations and redress for a measure which the French government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these ministers, in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause, they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe men who set every rule of social and political life at defance—who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to ismult and assail them—and then fall back into that compenial society which has been thrown on our above by the political convulsions of former pears. No class of statemen have been more hardes which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position; but if the penalties w

NAPOLEON'S BAND IN LONDON—BEINFORCEMENTS TO THE EASTERN ARMY—LORD JOHN BUSSELL ON THE WAR—MADAME ST. ARNAUD AND THE EMPEROR—THE We have little to relate beyond a few scre

We have little to relate beyond a few scraps of news.

The grand concert in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, in aid of the fund for the wounded, had passed off with colat. Napoleon III.'s favorite band of the regiment of Guides was the main attraction of the programme. The loss by the recent fire in Molyneaux's warehouse. Liverpool, is set down at nearly £260,000 sterling.

Admiral Arthur is dead, aged 75. He entered the navy in 1788, as captain's servant.

An anti-Mormon society has been organized in Dublin.

During the performance of worship in the South Parish Chapel, Cork, a cry arose that the gallery was falling. A rush was made for the door, and

During the performance of worsnip in the South Parish Chapel, Cork, a cry arose that the gallery was falling. A rush was made for the coor, and twenty-eight persons were badly injured by being tramped upor.

Reinforcements to the number of 4,000 were to be sent from England within a week, (October 30.) to make up for the casualties of the campaign. This cain brings us the British contingent to the strength command within a week, (October 30.) to make up for the casualties of the campaign. This cain brings us the British contingent to the strength command which were a proportion of cavalry and a tillery. "Without," says the London Observer, the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little over 30,000, from war and postilence, to require to be recruited by 4,000 men to fill up the deficiencies caused in the ranks. So it is, however." The regiments lately arrived from Canada muster no more than 500 to 600 men, and must be required during the winter, so as to be ready by spring. The bounty on enlistment is now £6 sterling for cavalry soldiers, and £7 loss sterling for infantry, and the standard of size is reduced one inch.

Lord John Russell had been entartained at a banquet by the city of Bristol. In his after-diment repect he gave a detail of the various steps that have been taken in the war, and concluded by saying.—"It is no me, at present, to speak of peace, until in the course of war we have the means of a peace which will be safe and lasting."

Among the nurses sent out with Miss Nightingale, to the herpital at Scutari, are the Hon. Miss Erakine, and other ladies of high so isl petition.

A letter to the Times finds fault with the Emperir Nepoleon's expression in his letter of condolence for Madame St. Arrand, that "St. Arrand, in spite of timid counsels," the writer tracks, "and he calls on the British government to domain an explanation.

Latest from Chima.

Rechang Companies and the Areny small deviation from the existing course of affire always seems strangs and unaccountable. Not many years ago the emigration from this country never exceeded two or three threams, and if anybedy had dared to predict an early drain at the male of a million in three years he would have been est down as a madean. We have lived to see such a prediction, if it ever was haarded, fulfilled, and fer the last six resum years the tide of population has directed itself to North America with an impertuesity and bulk that nothing could withstand. Only a down years also have a law of next the first years and the seems of male and the country in the seems of the work o

off in the United States than they are in their own country; and, as they have now whole towns and districts in their bands beyond the Atlantic, they carry Germany with them. The Italians, we are told, are making their way with their usual yersatility, and the young Savoyards have reliminabled their organato join in the scramble for gold. There can be very few substantial reasons to induce any peng laborer or, arkian to retrace his steps to any part of the Old World, for all over this part of the earth there is poverty, inequality, crowded trades and professions, heavy taxes, military conscription, and, not the least evil, the chance of war through the undring jenlousy of rival States and the ambition of prin es. On the other hand, there is only one thing really on the other hand, there is only one thing really on the other side to repel the emigrant, and that is the jealousy of the native Americans, as they call themselves, who profess to have no sympathy with the new-comers. Their ancestors were new men; but what of that—they simply wish to refuse the hospitality they have received. They found the United States an advance upon England, and they would leave them in the rear of Japan. The absurd title of "Know Nothings" taken by these people expresses the irrational character of their opinions, and their ce'ermination to listen to no arguments. In point of fact, the party is by no means a new one. For a whole generation, that is for thirty years at least, there has been a lear of the rude and impulsive population of Ireland, and a disposition to combine rainest strangers. Such a feeling is nothing less than treason to the spirit of the American constitution, and the genius of liberty itself, than which nothing is more hospitable and kind. We feel very sure that any combination agains; strangers in the United Systes mant fail to the ground, from the very fact of its having no hold on the constitution, the history, or the prespects of the country. As it must prove population to their new home.

the continuous contains, descript, and be calls on the Bifthis four-termons to come, an explaination.

Bifthis provement to come, an explaination.

Lates from the various contained of the provement to continuous. The continuous contained in the continuous contained to the contained to the contained to the con

and resolute man. He did his duty under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. If his crew had stood by him all might have been saved. S. CUNARD. Howesta's Horse, St. James street, London, Oct. 28,

Six-Having observed a paragraph in your paper of the Elst instant, copied from the Natsping Gazete, relative to the steamship Article being planted with pine, we beg to observe that, having had that steamer under repair last spring in consequence of dames, we had a full oppulative of our and pitch in the way of the three parts of the and pitch in the way of the three parts of the and pitch in the way of the three parts of the three parts of the produced in the seam of the three parts of the three parts.

Lendon Monty Marky—Oct. 31, 1 o'clock, P. M.—There is a slight reaction from the duoyancy of yesterday noticeable this morning in the English funds, but it is attributable to the natural course of speculation. Concerning the parts of the parts of

Nov. 10.—John Lafarge against the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff brings this action on a policy of insurance made by the defendants on the 19th day of October, 1853, for \$2,500, on the premises formerly known as Metropolitan Hall, which was destroyed by fire on the 8th day of January, 1854, together with the splendid edifice on Broadway adjoining, called the Lafarge House. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. C. P. Kurkland, opened the case to the jury, and after commenting upon the loss, not only to the plaintiff in this suit, but to the public at large, of such a magnificent structure, rested his case by reading in evidence the policy of insurance, and the preliminary proofs of loss required by the statute.

Mr. B. F. Butter, of counsel for the defendants, contended that they were not liable to the plaintiff on the policy, in consequence of certain a herations made by him on the preclairs sovered by the policy, to accommodate the Lafarge House, than in progress of creetion and completion; and also that the policy had by a mutual sorement made between the dafend-

in its consequences.	made by him on the precisis covered by the policy, to accommodate the Lafarge House, than in progress
OTOT ITTOM	of erection and completion; and also that the policy
United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868 107 a 108	bad, by a mutoal so reement made between the dafend-
Do. 6 per cent stock, 1867-'68107 a 108	ante and the plaintiff's agent, been cancelled prior
State Securities,	to the destruction of the premises by fire; and also
Pennsylvania 5 per cents, 1882	that the plaint of violated the conditions of the
Po. 5 per cent bonds, 1882 80 a 82	that the pinine it violated and conditions between
Massachusetts 5 per cent sterl'g bds, 1888.102 a	policy, by opening a communication between the
illineis 6 per cent interest bonds. 50 n 52 Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds. 92 n	Metropolitan Hall and the Latarge House; and by
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds 92 a -	*tog in the premises insured, furnaces, ranges,
Alabema 5 per cents, 1863	free cooking, and laundry apparatus, and
Fo. 5 per cent sterling bonds, 1858, 80 a 83	fire place, reupation and use of a portion of said
Virginia 6 per cent stock, 1857-75 92 a 93	
Do. 6 per cent bonds, 1886 92 a 93	building from a min addring and drying roun, and patien of a kitchen, lau appurtenance to a part
Tennessee 6 per cents, 1880	patien of a kitchen, mu appurtenance to a part
Do Guercout do 1676 10814 10914	the reby making the same an without the keo w-
Canada 0 per cent sterling bonds, 1874 16814 a 16914 Do. 6 per cent do. 1876 10814 a 16914 Do. 6 per cent do. 1877 111 a 112 City Securities.	thereby making the same an without the kee your of a hotel; all of which was done dendants. It
Oitu Securities	ledge, consent, or approval of the co. as of the
Boston 5 per cents, 1856-62	was further alleged that, by the condition in the
Do. 4% per cent sterling bonds, 1872	policy, the plaintiff was bound to give notice
1 Montreal 6 per cents, 1807-65, 8214 a 83	defendants of all previous insurance upon the same
New Orleans 6 per cents, 1892 75 a 80	property by other companies-which the plaintiff
Pittsburg 6 per cents, 1883 75 a 76	had failed to do-by minas of all which the policy
Louisville 5 per cents, 1883 80 a 81	was void. Adjourned tall Monday morning.
Railread Bonds.	Transferred to the second of t
Phila. & Rending R. R. 6's, mort. bds, 1870 75 a -	STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AT EAST BOSTON-
Pennsylvania Central do. 6's, 1880	THREE PERSONS INJURED Yesterday afternoon,
New York and Frie do. 7's, 1st mort., 1868-69,100 a 102	about a quarter past four o'clock, an explosion of e
4 72s, 24 mort., 1869 90 a 92 4 72s, conv., 1862 72 a 75 72s, 3d mort., 1883 76 a 78	boiler connected with one of the engines at the
1 1 1 7's, 2d mort, 1883 76 a 78	Sectional Dry Dock, occurred. The report was
Hilingis Central do. 6's, 1875	heard at a great distance, and many dwalling
Cincinnati and St. Louis, 7's, 1857 85 a -	houses in East Boston were jarred considerably.
Eschanges. Paris, short	The cause of the explosion has not been exactly as
Paris, short	certained, but the beiler was well known to be a
Do., 3 months,	rotten, patched up concern; and to the want of water
Amsterdam, do	in it is attributed the accident. A vessel was being
Hamburg, do	taken into the dock at the time, and the engineer,
Consols 3 per cent	Mr. John Austin, who was standing near the boiler,
Consols, 5 per cent. 943/4 2 943/6 Fank of England Stock 211 a 213 Exchequer Bills 68, pm. a 95, pm.	was blown is to the water, and taken out considera-
Exchenger Bills	bly hurt. He was conveyed to his residence, and
Exchequer Bonds 90 a 100	medical assistance called. It is thought he will
Metala.	recover. A young man named Robinson was badly
Fou-Bar Welsh, per ton £8 5 a £8 10	injured and was conveyed to his father's residence
Railroad	in Hall street. A man named Foster is reported to
Scotten jager	be slightly injured. Places of wood and from flew in
Sected pig S0a, a S1s, Copper - 10e £125 F Cake £126 £126 F Cake £126 F Ca	every direction, and large pleass of wood were car-
Sheathing, neg-1h . 144	ried two hundred feet in the air. Some of these
1 Page 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Tying missiks struck a four horse team standing
Yellow metal	scar by, and two of the horses were injured so badly
Tin-Block	that they will not probably live. Ohe of them had
Banca 1156	his fore less taken complete'v off, and the other
Speller £24 10 a £21 15	was struck beauty on the side. The signing of the
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

D-BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, Non in a respectable boarding house; is a good bermaid; or a situation in a saloon, as she were broad-

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL GAZETTE.—THE PIRS Pood in number of this new weekly musical periodical interest of the new weekly musical periodical interest of the new yeekly new yeekly lower prices. Other articles have been quite neglected, and prices nominally as lact quoted.

At this morning's market there was a fair attendance of town and country dealers, who bought very sparingly of wheat and flour at a decline of 3d. per 70 lbs., and 2s/l per sack and barrel upon the prices of last Tuesday; inferior qualities of the former were in some instances hold at a much greater reduction. Outs of fine quality brought previous rates, but inferior parcets and oatmeas peas were each is, per quarter lower, and barley was obtained to the casier terms. Indian corn was fining request, at a reduction of 2s, per quarter, fine yellow being obtained at 42s, to 43s., and mixed at 41s, 5d. to 42s. per 480 lbs. We quote fine white wheat 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; Ealtimore and Philadelphia flour, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; and western canal, 41s. to 41s. 6d. per barrel.

Important to Shippers—Weather and Business, &c., &c., &c.

I take the liberty to enclose you a form of manifest as used in our Gustom House. If you wish to publish the same for the bonefit of merchants and shipmanters, please do so. My object and wish are to save trouble and expense, as nine manifests out of ten presented by American masters are incorrectly made, and on blanks which are perfectly FORM OF MANIFEST FOR PONCE, PORTO RICO.

Manifest of cargo laden at the port of New York, one board the American brig President, burthen 246 40-95 tons, John Adams, master, and bound for Ponce, Porto Rico, to say—

A. 190. One hundred barrels flour.

B. 100. One hundred barrels flour.

B. 100. One hundred barrels cornmeal.

C. 20. Twenty pums. corn meal.

D. 100. One hundred boxes cheese.

F. 100. One hundred boxes cheese.

F. 40. Forty boxes sperm candles.

G. 100. One hundred sugar shooks.

500. Five hundred sugar shooks.

500. Five hundred sugar shooks.

100. One hundred bundles hoops.

I. 1. One box dry goods.

J. 2. Two boxes medicine.

K. 4. Four bales blankets.

L. 6. Six kegs paint.

M. 4. Four demijohns vinegar.

N. 6. Six jugs oil.

O. 5. Fve bundles iron hoops.

P. 10. Ten bags cats.

O. 10. Ten boxes drucs.

PONCE, Oct. 19, 1854.

Q. 10. Ten boxes drugs.
Ship stores.
4 barrels beef.
4 barrels perk.
6 barrels broad.
2 barrels flour.
4 hams.
5 cheese, 15 lbs., and small stores.
PONCE, P. R., Oct. 16, 1854.

This form of manifest is used in our custom house

and is very simple; by using it as a guide, one can

This form of manifest is used in our custom house, and is very simple; by using it as a guide, one cannot go wrong unless wilfully inclined; the mark, quantity, and contents, are all required from the master of the goods on board; the consignees will express the same in their manifest, but add weight or measure. The nationality of the vessel and tonnage must be noted. In nine cases in ter, this important point is omitted. Are there not English, French, Datch and other vessels, as well as Americans? and unless the same is expressed, how is the nationalities to be found out? The manifest must be written in a clear and correct manner, no blots, et asures or anything else to disfigure it; the blanks made use of by American captains are of no use, and only give trouble; made en a whole sheet of paper answers the purpose. In case the manifest is long, turn to the next page whem one is filled, so as to make it in book form, and not by adding sheets of paper to each other. Two manifests are required in all cases. The note of ship's stores is to follow at the foot of the manifest, an above. Captain's manifest must be certified by the Spanish consul, and not the consignee's isvoirs. The only American versel in post is the brig Elizabeth Watts, Hall, from New York, discharging, and the English brigantice Erisk, from Halifax, also discharging.

We have had strong southwest winds for three days, and yesterday very heavy rains; our rivers overflowed many estates, but no damage was done. The road's are mach cut up all around the district. We thick that the west end of the Island must have suffered.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Campbell and a Jury.

ACTION FOR INSURANCE ON THE LATE METROPOLITAN hov. 10.—John Lafarge against the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Comman.—The plaintiff brings this

had failed to do—by means of all which the policy was void. Adjourned tall Monday morning.

Steam Boiler Explosion at East Boston—There Persons Indicate—'lesterday afternoon, about a quarter past four o'clock, an explosion of a boiler connected with one of the engines at the Sectional Dry Dock, occurred. The report wat heard at a great distance, and many dwelling houses in East Beston were jarred considerably. The cause of the explosion has not been exactly ascertained, but the boiler was well known to be a retten, patched up concern; and to the want of water in it is attributed the accident. A vessel was being taken into the deck at the time, and the engineer, Mr. John Austin, who was sunding near the boiler, was blown into the water, and taken out considerably hurt. He was conveyed to his father's residence, and medical assistance called. It is thought he will recover. A young man named Robinson was bally injured and was conveyed to his father's residenced in Hull street. A man named Robinson was bally injured and was conveyed to his father's residenced in Hull atreet. A man named Robinson was bally injured and was conveyed to his father's residenced in Hull atreet. A man named Robinson was bally injured and was conveyed to his father's residenced in the sile. Some of these bying missiles strack a four horse seem standing year by, and two of the horses were injured so badly that they will not probably live. One of them had his fore legs taken completely off, and the other was struck heavily on the side. The rigging of the vest suffered considerably, but some haif a decommon worknen, who, had just quat work, and were washing their fands on board, secaped injury. These, beside many others, had narrow es apos from the usus, which flew in all directions. The engine house, the bexes containing the pump and machinery, and a portion of the dock, were completely riedled. Buildings in the immediate vicinity were rightly damaged by the concussion, and one gentleman who resides haif a mile from the acens of disaster, ba

Dosion Merold, Nov. 11.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The R. M. S. S. Atmoto, arrived at Southempton, (England), evening of Octoler 31st.

Her dates are from Chagres to the 9th, Demerara to the 10th, Jamaica to the 11th, Barbadoes to the 12th, and St. Thomas to the 18th uitimo.

She brought 600,000 dollars in specie, 12,000 of which was un account of Mexican dividence.

The advices received do not embrace anything of studies importance. At Jamaica the markets were doll, and the prizes of produce had undergone but it fluctuation since the previous advices. Only a limited business was doing in Exchange on Longon, the quotations being 61th.

The accounts from Antiqua and Barbadoes are more satisfactory. At the former place the public health in the Rochester Pencerat, Nov. 10.]

[From the Rochester Pencerat, Nov. 10.]

[It will be seen from the following deepatch, received from the Socretary of the Treasury last evenceived from the Socretary of